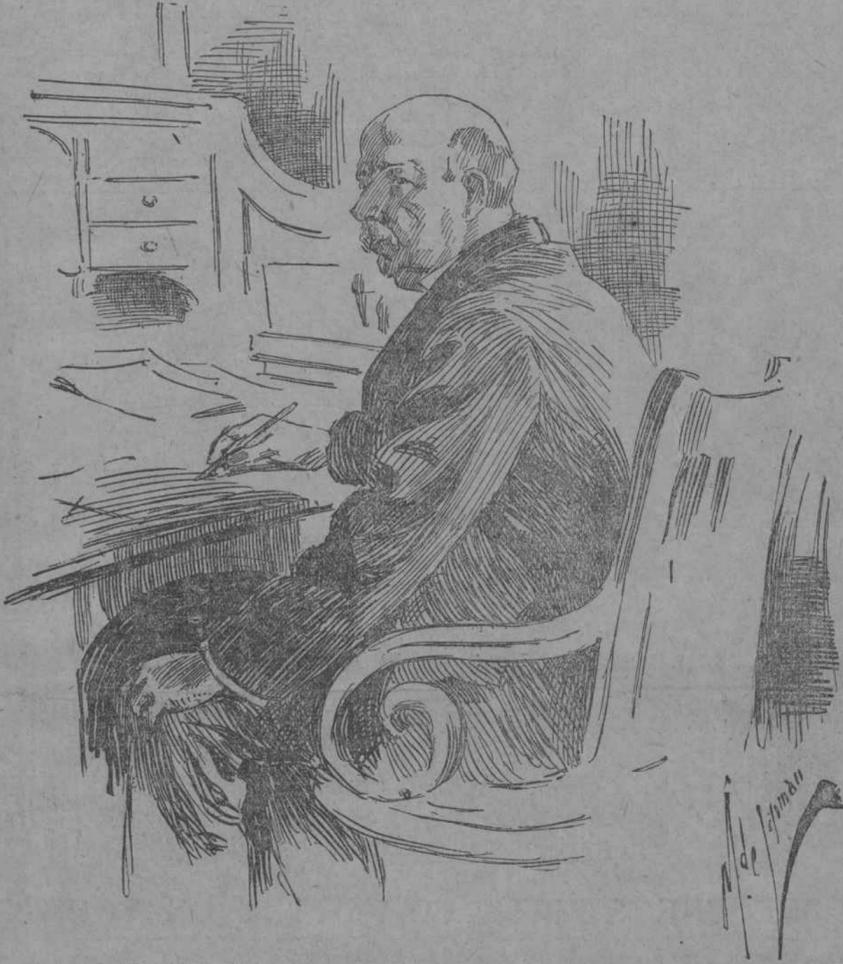


Must Some Women Be Insiheree?
AMELIA BARR SAYS "YES!"
—IN THE—
American Woman's Home Journal
IN TO-MORROW'S JOURNAL.

HAVEMEYER ADMITS HE SETS THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

First Session of the Lexow Committee Brings Out the Magnates of the Sugar Monopoly and Throws Light on Their Decision to Control the Coffee Trade.



H. O. HAVEMEYER, THE MAN WHO FIXES THE PRICE OF OUR SUGAR.

Two philanthropists who have hitherto as a rule worked secretly though in sweetness boldly jumped out into the garish light of day and publicity yesterday. They were the Havemeyer brothers—Henry O. and Theodore A., men of sugar and millions, and who will soon be "in coffee."

They stood in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall and told how they had saved millions of dollars to the consumers of sugar in the last dozen years, and how, fired by regard for the tolling thousands, they proposed to sell coffee so cheap that none others would dare to compete with them.

They told this to six of the seven lawmakers who were appointed by the Legislature to pry into the methods of all the trusts in this State, and to suggest some remedy for their abuses—and all before March 1.

Senator Lexow, who is responsible for the prying, was there, asking questions which in another might be deemed impertinent. So were his colleagues, Senator Parsons and Assemblymen Barry, Bedell, Warner and Mazet. The seventh member, Senator Gallagher, had resigned from the committee because of illness in his family. It is possible that Senator McCurran may fill his place in the committee. Everybody knew that something interest-

ing was sure to occur, for when Senator Lexow opened the proceedings it was just seven minutes after 11 o'clock, and some irreverent crap player in the rear of the room exclaimed "Come leben, come leben." Surely, it was an omen of good luck.

Much secrecy had been observed by the committee as to which of the trusts was to be first laid open, and the names of those who had been subpoenaed were jealously guarded. But after Theodore A. Havemeyer entered the room and entered into private conference with the committeemen, it was hardly necessary for the chairman to announce that the affairs of the American Sugar Refineries Company would be taken up.

A Most Distinguished Audience.
The room was filled. There was John Arbuckle, the wealthy coffee man, who has recently taken to sugar refining, and thus driven the Havemeyers to making coffee;

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BLACK GUARDED FROM LABOR'S IRE

Albany Bluecoats Escort Him in the Street.

IDLE WORKMEN BITTER. Five Hundred Suffering Because of His Capitol Economy.

THREATS SENT BY MAIL. Governor's Refusal to Wait Until Spring Has Lost Him Labor's Good Wishes.

EXTRAVAGANCE NOT CHECKED. Investigators Live on the Fat of the Land, but Work on the State's Building Has Now Been Brought to a Halt.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Nearly five hundred of the idle workmen in Albany are tonight bitterly denouncing Governor Black. By exercising his influence over the Legislature he to-day caused to be thrown out of work 319 men, who have practically no hope for employment for at least three months. Within the last two weeks he caused the discharge of 100 men employed as orderlies and cleaners in the Capitol.

So high did the feeling of resentment against the Executive run to-day that a special police escort was furnished Governor Black on his way to and from the Executive Mansion. The State to-day stopped doing its own work on the Capitol, and that building is to be finished by contract. The appropriation of \$300,000 made by the last Legislature for the employment of men on the work by day labor is about exhausted, and, in consequence of the refusal of the Governor to permit any more appropriations for day labor on the big building, the men had to be discharged. These men come from all parts of the State, and, being in the main stonemasons, they cannot obtain employment until the warm weather comes.

Since the Governor came to the conclusion that he would like to have the Capitol finished before his term expired and finished by contract, he has been appealed to by workmen to consent to a small appropriation, so that the payment of men might not be thrown out of employment during the cold weather. The politicians also appealed to the Governor, among them being Benjamin Odell, chairman of the Republican State Committee. To all the entreaties Governor Black turned a deaf ear. He is noted for his firmness of opinion, called by some stubbornness.

Extravagance Still Flourishes.
It has been called to the Governor's attention that his action, while on its face being a public-spirited movement, has in it an element of selfishness and a disregard of the poor workmen thrown out of employment. The point has since been made that the Governor cared only for the glory

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RISKED THEIR INFANTS' LIVES.

Incendiary Stein and His Wife Imperilled Four Children.

MOTHER HELD ONE BABE AND LIGHTED A CANDLE UNDER THE BENZINE.

THREE OTHERS IN BED. THE FATHER CARRIED THE LITTLE ONES OUT ONLY AFTER HE KNEW THE BLAZE HAD STARTED.

SCHLANG ACCUSED OF ARSON. HIS STORE BURNED UP WITH A GREAT EXPLOSION, AND SOME TENANTS WERE RESCUED WITH DIFFICULTY BY POLICE.

For cold-blooded heartlessness—if the story of the Brooklyn authorities be true—none can surpass Anna Stein and her husband David. In the hope of securing the trifling insurance which they carried upon their furniture they risked the lives of their four children, while the mother, to prevent the crying of her babe being heard, carried it in her arms when she set fire to the benzine-loaded bladder with which she wrecked her home.

Last night the woman and her husband were in the Raymond Street Jail, where they will be kept until they are tried for arson, but the fact that they were separated from their four children, one of whom is dying from pneumonia, did not worry them. Their sole thoughts were devoted to their own arrest and denunciations of the police for listening to what the prisoners called the "lies of Hirschkopf."

The Steins are two of the three prisoners who were arrested by the Brooklyn authorities yesterday, charged with having endangered many human lives so that they might get a little money from the burning of their own property. The third prisoner is Aaron Schlang, who, like the others, says that his arrest is the result of false stories told the police by some of the convicted firebugs. But in each instance District Attorney Backus claims to have the most positive proof of the guilt of the prisoners, through the confessions of other firebugs now in prison.

Both of the Steins and Schlang are well-to-do, and neither can plead that poverty forced them to the crime with which he is charged. Schlang is a clothing dealer, the owner of a store which is now doing a prosperous business; Stein is a glazier, and in the years which he has carried on his trade has amassed considerable property.

Whether any of this was accumulated by means of incendiary fires the Brooklyn police cannot say. So far as they know the crimes for which the trio are indicted are the first in which they have been concerned.

Furniture Heavily Insured.
In September, 1894, the Steins lived at

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AMERICAN WOMAN FREE.

Mrs. Rodriguez Gets Out of a Havana Prison Through General Lee's Efforts.

By George Eugene Bryson.
Havana, Feb. 5.—I visited the Royal House of Refuge here with Consul-General Lee this morning to see Mrs. Eva Adan Rodriguez, the American woman detained there upon a political charge. Lee called at the palace afterward and saw Acting Governor-General Ahumada and requested her immediate release. She was liberated this afternoon and came direct to the Consulate to thank the Consul-General.

In the House of Refuge I saw the political suspects Concepcion Agramonte, De Sanchez, Maria Aguilar Borrero, Gabriel Varona and Senora de Lopez Reelo, all wives of well-known rebel leaders in Puerto Principe province.

VENEZUELA IS ANXIOUS.

Business Men Want Action on the Arbitration Treaty—Crespo Is Congratulated.

By W. Nephew King.
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 5.—President Crespo is receiving numerous congratulations by cable from Venezuelan officials abroad on the progress of the Guiana boundary treaty toward ratification. The opposition, however, is still determined to make capital out of the situation.

Business men are awaiting with anxiety the convening of Congress on the 22d inst. Government and other organs are attacking El Tiempo for saying that the treaty means a United States protectorate over all of Latin America. They declare that the course of El Tiempo is unwise, unpatriotic and dangerous, showing "in gratitude for the noble intervention of the United States, an act which almost caused war." "It was," says one paper, "one of the most unselfish acts in the world's history."

Washington and Paris cablegrams say that prominent men in those capitals consider that Venezuela has gained a signal victory through the negotiation of this treaty.

DOWN A SHAFT TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Thomas Was Reaching Out for a Bottle of Milk When She Lost Her Balance and Fell.

While reaching across the air shaft for a bottle of milk at her home on the second floor of No. 742 Greenwich street at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Mary Thomas lost her balance and fell to the flagging below, receiving injuries from which she died.

When the woman was found she was still alive. An ambulance was summoned, and while the surgeon was examining her she called her husband's name and became unconscious. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she died at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas is a longshoreman, and was Mrs. Thomas's second husband. He had not worked for a week. No reason could be given last night for a suicide theory, and the housekeeper, whose rooms are on the same floor directly across the air shaft, said last night that she saw the woman through her window just before the accident.

QUAKER ELOPERS HOME.

Mrs. C. C. Pinckney Norris and Cavalier Smith, of Philadelphia, Reach San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Mrs. C. C. Pinckney Norris and Cavalier Smith, both well known in Philadelphia, who eloped during the latter part of December, arrived from Honolulu to-day on the steamer City of Peking.

They are registered at the California Hotel as "Mr. and Mrs. Smith."

MRS. BEECHER'S END NEAR.

Relatives of the Preacher's Widow Have Been Summoned to Stamford.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is reported to be failing rapidly, and her attending physician says that she cannot live more than a day or two longer.

A change in the patient's condition took place this afternoon for the worse, and to-night she is very weak. Relatives from New York and elsewhere have been summoned.

INDIANA NOT FITTED FOR ROUGH SEAS.

Forced to Leave Bunce's Squadron for a Port.

CAPTAIN FEARED WRECK. She Rolled So There Was Danger of "Turning Turtle."

TURRETS THE TROUBLE. Once Before They Got Loose and Threatened the Ship's Loss with All Hands.

NO CHANCES TAKEN THIS TIME. Battle Ship Is Back at Hampton Roads and Will There Be Overhauled. Navy Department Makes an Explanation.

Uncle Sam's Naval Mishaps.

May 10, 1896.—Battleship Indiana caught fire. Her bunker plates buckled and her steam pipes were twisted.

Oct. 12, 1896.—The Indiana narrowly escaped destruction, both of her monster turrets breaking loose in a storm and the big guns threatening to wreck her.

Sept. 16, 1896.—Battleship Texas struck a rock near the torpedo station at Newport.

Nov. 9, 1896.—The Texas sunk at her dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard because of faulty water-tight compartments.

Jan. 13, 1897.—Cruiser Montgomery struck bottom near Governor's Island, lost a propeller blade and bruised five plates on the port side.

Jan. 30, 1897.—Cruiser Brooklyn struck bottom in the Delaware River, and rocks in the river bed crushed in her hull.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The battleship Indiana returned to Hampton Roads to-day, after having been at sea with Admiral Bunce's squadron scarcely twenty-four hours. Her return was due to the same turret which got loose in a storm last Fall, when Captain Evans commanded the ship in evolutions off Long Island.

On that occasion the big guns, projecting from the turrets, swung back and forth across the decks as the ship heeled over on her beam ends in the sea, and the gravest fears were felt that the magnificent vessel would "turn turtle," as the sailors express it, and go down with all hands. Captain Evans here to and lashed the guns temporarily, which enabled him to reach port, and then several months were spent at the Navy Yard in trying to remedy the defect.

Captain Evans was succeeded in command by Captain Taylor, formerly of the War College, and yesterday was the latter's first experience for some time in an armored ship that has earned a reputation for wallowing. It is understood that the long rollers, following the recent heavy gale, made themselves felt on the ship when the fleet got off Hatteras.

Navy Department Explains.
If she had not been restricted to squadron formation, Captain Taylor might have headed his course into the sea, but as the New York, with her high free board and notable stability, was setting the course, and as the Indiana could not safely stay with the fleet, she was permitted to re-

FACTS ABOUT THE SUGAR TRUST.

Elicited at the First Hearing of the Lexow Investigating Committee.

That the American Sugar Refineries Company succeeded the Sugar Trust by purchasing the stock of the fifteen companies in the Trust.

That Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the Refineries Company, once declared, under oath, that the principal object of the Refineries Company was to control the output and price of sugar.

That he now says, under oath, such was not its object.

That he admits that a man who controls 80 per cent of the output of sugar can control the price.

That he concludes, therefore, that he controls the price of sugar.

That he says the price of sugar to the consumer is less than it was before the formation of the Trust. E135

That, in his opinion, he would not have a monopoly of the sugar even if he controlled 90 per cent of the whole output.

That the Refineries Company will probably go into the coffee business, as it is immensely profitable; more so than sugar.

That since his firm has been in the coffee business the profit on each pound sold has been reduced from three cents to one cent, thus benefiting the consumer.

That he says Arbuckle Brothers were not threatened that if they went into the business of sugar refining the Refineries Company would embark in the coffee trade.

That Mr. Arbuckle and his partner aver they were so threatened.

That the Refineries Company was organized in New Jersey because, as Mr. Havemeyer says, there is "less scrutiny, examination and investigation of corporate act" there than in this State.

That Theodore A. Havemeyer says the price of sugar is lower now than it ever was.

That the Refineries Company has for years paid a dividend of 12 per cent on its \$37,500,000 of common stock and 7 per cent on the same amount of preferred stock.

That Theodore A. Havemeyer would not go into any business that did not pay a profit of 15 or 16 per cent, at least.

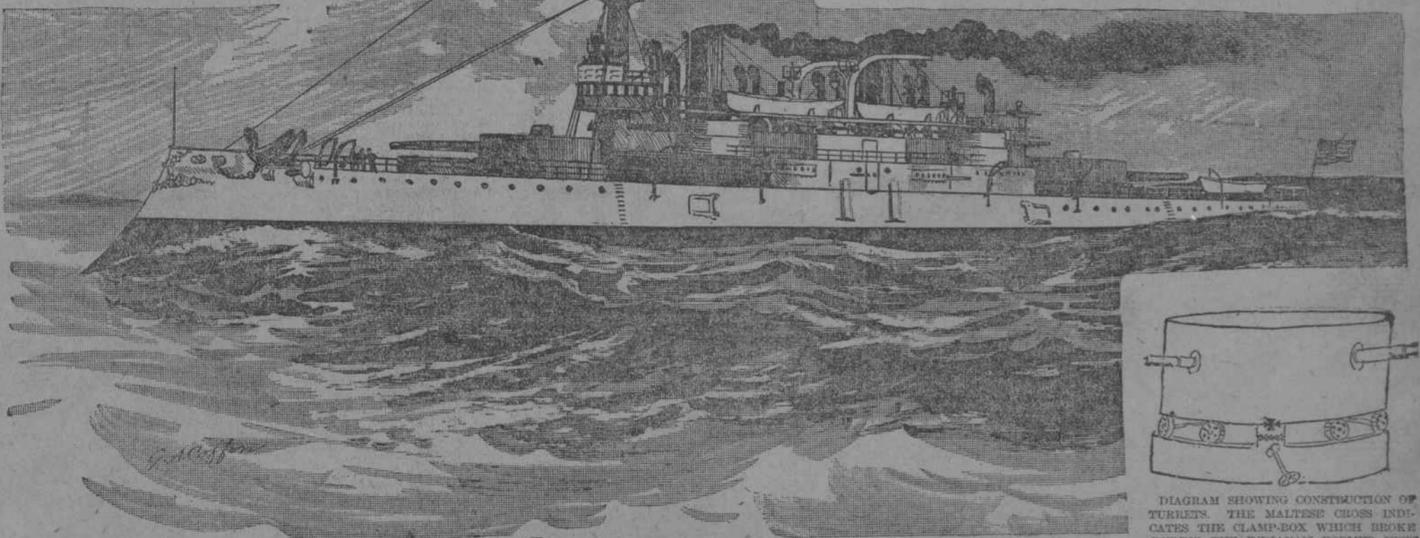
That there is that much profit in the coffee business, and that is why he is going into that business.

That his brother, Henry, fixes the price of sugar.

That Theodore attends solely to the refining, and that, on all other topics, he refers his questioners to his brother, Henry, or to "Mr. Searles."

That John E. Searles was declared in contempt of the investigating committee, because he did not respect its subpoena and appear before it.

That as the investigating committee must report to the Legislature on March 7, and is to sit on only two days in each week, it has only seven more hearings in which to learn all about all the trusts in this State.



THE BATTLE SHIP INDIANA, WHOSE SEA TRIP WAS SUDDENLY CHECKED.

She put to sea with Admiral Bunce's squadron to take part in the naval manoeuvres off Charleston. The sea was so rough that her turrets showed indications of becoming loose, as they did before when Captain Evans was in command. Fearing that she might "turn turtle," she was sent back to Hampton Roads, where she will be inspected.

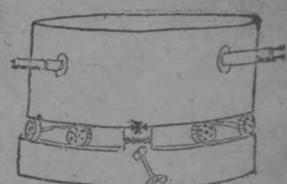


DIAGRAM SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF TURRET. THE MALTESE CROSS INDICATES THE CLAMP-BOX WHICH BROKE DURING THE INDIANA'S FORMER VISIT TO THE OPEN SEA.